

MORE SUNDAY LAW.

Another Correspondent Expresses His Views.

Arguments Why the Legislature Should Not Pass the Proposed Bill.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: Allow me a little space to notice the question of a Sunday law, which is now before the Legislature of our State. If this is a question to be left to the will of the people, we have only to refer to the contest between the Republican and Democratic parties a few years ago over this question, when the people decided against the Sunday law, and the Republican party that had allowed it to be placed in their platform, by giving a Democratic majority of over 17,000.

The United States Constitution says: "Congress shall make no law establishing religion or interfering with the free exercise thereof." This is the true principle of religious liberty. To avoid this the advocates for Sunday laws will say, as did Mr. Thomson at the M. E. Church South last Sunday night, that it is a "civil Sabbath." Every one ought to know that keeping a Sabbath has nothing to do with civility. A man may work, ride, hunt or fish all day Sunday and be just as civil as the man that does none of those things, but attends church; the difference, if any, is purely a religious one. The keeping or non-keeping of a rest day has nothing to do with being civil. Mr. Thomson admits this by all his arguments. For instance, he says: "Such as Christ made," "The Christian Sabbath." Again he says: "The storekeeper who is religiously inclined and who would like to attend church on Sunday is prevented from doing so by his neighbor, who keeps open on Sunday, thus forcing the other to do so or lose his share of the trade. The desire is to protect the one by compelling the other to close."

What does he propose the law for? To protect the religiously inclined from civil competition in trade? May not the man go to church without any Sunday law? Certainly, but his neighbor does not choose to go, but chooses to pursue his civil occupation, which is his civil right. The Sunday law proposes to deprive him of the civil right in the interest of those religiously inclined. Suppose there was a Seventh-Day Adventist, Jew or Baptist keeping store in the place, and desired to close it on Saturday, being "religiously inclined." Well, they say, "let him do so." But is he not entitled to a law to protect him? He certainly has as much right to demand a law to compel his competitors in trade to close their places of business when he wants to go to church as they have to compel him to close when they want to go. Then the Jew has as much right to demand a law to compel all places of business closed on the days of atonement or other days connected with his religion, when he desires to close his place of business. Thus it is easily seen that Sunday laws, instead of being civil are the reverse of that, and deprive people of their civil rights.

Mr. Thomson argues that because the first article of the United States Constitution allows the President of the United States ten days in which to consider bills passed by Congress, "Sundays excepted," therefore our fathers "enacted a Sunday law." We are willing Mr. T. should have that kind of a Sunday law, for it leaves the President at full liberty to

work or go fishing or to church. He says Washington and "all Presidents since attended church on that day." What if they did--although many of them did not? It is no reason we should be compelled to because they chose to. Mr. Thomson says one-third of the saloon business is done on Sunday. Why? Because so many men are idle. Now he proposes to have a law to compel all to be idle. Will that not increase the saloon business, the number of idle persons being increased? His own argument shows Sunday idleness to be responsible for much of the saloon business. But he proposes to close the saloon on Sunday so that these men cannot get drunk. What an easy thing for men to purchase what liquor they want on Saturday, for Mr. T. has no special objection to the saloons the other six days. Then on Sunday these men can assemble and drink from the jug filled on Saturday night. Mr. T. says they have a Sunday law in Louisiana, which he calls "the meanest State in the Union; the hotbed of gambling and the home of the lottery." Exactly so, just what could be expected. A State that is given to such practices is just the place to pass a Sunday law to deprive people of their religious and civil rights and liberty. W. M. HEALY, Healdsburg, Cal.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE

The Work of Organizing in Sacramento County. The work of organizing Farmers' Alliance is being rapidly pushed in Sacramento County by Deputies F. P. Cook, J. M. Benson and A. A. Krull. There are now alliances at Enterprise, Oak Park, Orangevale, Brighton, Brown, Grant and Alabama school-houses, and Johnsonville (Carroll school-house), and there is probability of an alliance at Franklin. A meeting was held at Freeport last evening. Meetings will be held at Elk Grove Friday evening, Grant Saturday, Carroll Monday, and Franklin Tuesday evening. The last two meetings being to perfect organization.

FREDIANI'S TRIAL

Evidence Still Being Taken for the Prosecution. The trial of Eduardo Frediani for the murder of Giuseppe Scatini is still being heard by Superior Judge Catlin and a jury. Yesterday's session of the court was taken up by the witnesses for the prosecution. A new interpreter, Frank Guisto, was pressed into service, and the taking of evidence from Italian witnesses progressed much more rapidly than was the case on Wednesday.

At the Synagogue. Rabbi M. S. Levy, of the First Hebrew congregation of Oakland, will occupy the pulpit at the Synagogue this evening in the absence of his brother. The reverend gentleman will take for his discourse, "A Religion of Love."

Entitled to the Best. All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when constive or bilious. For sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. The State of Texas has \$72,836 in the treasury after paying every claim.

"SHAG ROCK."

The Title to the Little Island in San Francisco Bay.

Attorney-General Hart Says A. W. Von Schmidt's Claim of Title Is Not Good.

D. B. Jackson, Supervisor of the Second Ward in San Francisco, has been forwarded the following opinion from Attorney-General Hart, in reply to a question as to whether or not the title to the island known as "Shag Rock," in San Francisco Bay, is good and in possession of A. W. Von Schmidt, who is about to sell the property to the city: In answer to your inquiry as to whether or not the title to Shag Rock is good and in A. W. Von Schmidt, and whether the city should pay for the same, I beg leave to say: That Shag Rock is said to be a rock in the Bay of San Francisco, in the block No. 723, bounded by Seventeenth and Eighteenth avenues, and Ship and Beck streets. I find that if the United States surveys had been extended to and beyond said rock, Shag Rock would have been situated in the south half of the northwest quarter of section 29, township 2 south, of range 5 west, Mt. Diablo base and meridian.

SIZE OF THE ISLAND. I find that said Shag Rock has an area of 88-100 of an acre, and is claimed to have been sold to Von Schmidt, by a State patent, September 16, 1868, as school land, for a consideration of \$1 10, and as a part of the 32th section; that he has no title to the same other than what he might have obtained by reason of the sale by the State of the same as school land; and that previous to the sale to Von Schmidt the Legislature of the State of California had reserved from sale all portions of the City and County of San Francisco required for streets and roads; and that a part of this is in a street, and to that extent is now the property of the city with-out purchase from any source.

NO TITLE AS SCHOOL LAND.

My opinion is that the State of California obtained no title whatsoever to said Shag Rock as school land, and therefore could not have conveyed any title to any person as school land, as the law of Congress providing for the setting apart of the 16th and 36th sections of each township for school purposes, did not apply to the County of San Francisco. I find that Shag Rock always has been and still is an island in the Bay of San Francisco, and at no time does the tide recede sufficiently so that there is bare land from the rock to the mainland; that all islands in the Bay of San Francisco were reserved for military purposes by the United States, and such reservation had the effect of excluding this island.

IT IS NOT TIDE LAND.

I further find that said island was never sold as tide land, and if it had been, such sale would have been absolutely void for the reason that Shag Rock never was tide land, and therefore did not come within the provisions of tide land sales; that by the treaty of the admission of California, the United States reserved the title to all Government land, and there has been no Act of Congress that I can find, which has the effect of granting to the State any land in California below low water mark; and there is a serious question as to whether or not the State ever did or could have the right to sell to private parties any supposed land covered by the waters of the ocean or bay at extreme low tide; and that San Francisco being a Pueblo under the Mexican law, and being surrounded by claimed Spanish grants, the State of California could have no interest in any of the land within the city and county of San Francisco as school lands. SCHMIDT'S TITLE IS NOT GOOD. Therefore my opinion is that the

claim of title of A. W. Von Schmidt to Shag Rock is not good, and that the City and County of San Francisco, by virtue of the patent executed by the United States to the city and county, became the absolute and unqualified owner of Shag Rock, provided the same is within the exterior boundaries of that patent. This opinion is not intended to apply to Mission Rock, for the reason there may be some special Acts of the Legislature and Congress appertaining thereto. In this short opinion it is impossible for me to refer you to the authorities bearing upon this subject, as an exhaustive opinion would require an immense amount of labor; therefore I have simply given you my conclusions upon the law which I have read and examined on the subject.

DIAMONDS MISSING.

John Reagan Accused of Stealing a Pair of Earrings. A warrant is out for the arrest of Jack Reagan on a charge of grand larceny, and some interesting testimony will no doubt be heard when the case is brought into court. A woman named Nellie Crowley is the complaining witness, and the articles alleged to have been stolen from her by Reagan are a pair of diamond earrings worth \$80, which were presented to her by a well-known saloon-keeper on lower K street.

According to her story Reagan came to her house some time ago and succeeded in getting her drunk. He then went to her room and stole the earrings. After leaving the place he met a young man and the two went to Jack Smith's saloon with the earrings and there pawned the jewels for \$15. Reagan and his friend, after having a glorious time on part of their money, went to bed together, but when Reagan awoke his friend was gone and so was \$10 of the money he received for the earrings. Reagan is reported to have left this city with a "larn-stopping" troupe of singers.

THE WEATHER.

The Rain Apparently Not Disposed to Come South. The Signal Service temperature at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. yesterday was 58° and 66°, while the highest and lowest temperature was 60° and 66°, with fresh to brisk southerly winds, and a partly cloudy sky. The barometrical readings at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. were 30.05 and 30.07 inches, showing the barometer to be almost stationary.

The highest and lowest temperature one year ago yesterday was 60° and 42°, and one year ago to-day 52° and 44°. The barometer was above 30 inches and rising in Central California yesterday, but was quite low in Oregon and Washington. There was a heavy precipitation at Eureka and a small but appreciable amount at San Francisco. There was quite a good storm throughout the States of Washington and Oregon, but it appears to be a hard matter for it to reach so far south. The weather at Red Bluff at 5 o'clock last evening shows 42 of an inch of rain with a high wind blowing 28 miles per hour from the southeast.

Aldermanic Genus.

President of the Board of Aldermen--The special committee appointed to investigate the recent fire in the Ninth Ward will now report. Alderman McHugh (Chairman)--"Well, sort, we find that the conflagration was a very small war when it started an' cut a tin put out wid a bucket of water, but for an alarm box which wadn't work 'ruck an' was no good at all at all, an' the committee recommends, sorr, that hereafter every box in th' city be inspected at laste twinty-four hours before ivery fire, sorr."--Epoch.

What a change brought in people who suffer from rheumatism when they take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The acidity of the blood is neutralized, the blood is purified, the aching joints and limbs rest easily and quietly, and a feeling of serene health is imparted.

ANTI-CYCLONES.

The Difference Between this Species and the Regular Cyclone.

Lieutenant Finley, of the Signal Service, Says Both are Beneficial to Mankind.

Lieutenant John P. Finley, who is in charge of the Signal Service on the Pacific Coast, has issued the second of his interesting series of publications defining the use and significance of the various meteorological terms. His first paper, it will be remembered, was a treatise on cyclones, and was published in full in the Record-Union at the time.

Lieutenant Finley's latest bulletin treats of the "Anti-Cyclone." "The employment of this term for meteorological purposes," says the Lieutenant, "naturally follows the use of the word 'cyclone.' The prefix 'anti' indicates the existence of a circulatory system in the air directly contrary to that which prevails in the cyclones. As the circulation of the air currents differs widely from those of the cyclone, so also are the

ACCESSORY PHENOMENA. Of an opposite nature. The anti-cyclone is an area of high barometer in which the atmospheric pressure is decidedly above the normal. The highest pressure is at the center and diminishes thence outward to the circumference. The circulation of the air is spirally outward from the center. The air does not attain a circular motion anywhere within the area, and the tendency to a spiral movement is only displayed when the whole disturbance is charted and observations from every quarter are available. "The circulation of the air in an anti-cyclone gives rise to westerly winds on the north side of the center, northerly winds on the east side, easterly winds on the south side, and southerly winds on the west side. The

FOUR QUADRANTS.

Of an anti-cyclone are distinguished as follows: In the northeast quadrant, clear, cold, dry weather, with winds of moderate force. In the southeast quadrant, a cold wave, with the lowest temperatures, clear, dry air and high winds. In the southwest quadrant, fair, cool, pleasant weather, with gentle winds and haze. In the northwest quadrant, increasing temperature, increasing humidity, cloud formation and threatening weather. "The front of an anti-cyclone is the extreme rear of a cyclone, and the extreme rear of an anti-cyclone is the front of a cyclone. The air moves downward and outward in an anti-cyclone, and inward and upward in a cyclone. The air which flows outward from the top of a cyclone is cold and dry, because deprived of its heat and moisture in the development of rain or snow. This air descends toward the earth's surface and gives rise to the formation of the anti-cyclone. There is always an anti-cyclone between two cyclones.

BOTH OF WHICH ARE FEEDING.

The former and maintaining its identity. The cold weather of an anti-cyclone is partly due to the descent of cold air from above. The horizontal flow of cold air from northern regions and the effect of radiation which is greatly augmented by the absence of vapor and clouds. The area of the anti-cyclone is frequently greater than that of the cyclone and its form less regular. Anti-cyclone is synonymous with clear, cool weather, moderate winds and a cold wave; and cyclones with cloudy weather, rain or snow, high winds and warm wave. The word 'high' on the weather map indicates the area of an anti-cyclone, and the word 'low' the area of a cyclone. Both disturbances are beneficial and necessary to the prosperity of mankind."

BEECHAM'S Pills cure sick headache.

Changed Daily for the Red House.

SALE CONTINUED

Not of warmed-over styles or by-gone shapes, but of bright, fresh, sparkling WINTER MILLINERY. Hats, Bonnets and Trimmings of every description at the SMALLEST PRICES you ever knew. There's many a Trimmed Hat for lady or miss in this offering, seasonable styles, that can be worn the year round. Everything to be sold; no reserve. COME TO-DAY. Every piece of Trimmed Millinery below cost of materials.

Birds, Wings, Quills, etc., at about one-fifth of old prices. Latest styles in Felt Hats. Price cut from 75 cents to 10 and 15 cents. The \$1 75 Broad-brim Beavers now 35 cents. Majestic Jockey and Skating Caps at less than one-third regular prices.

EVERYTHING IN THE SWIM.

If you want any of these GREATEST OF BARGAINS, come. This is the last call.

The Winter Clearing Sale is From Every Department.

INTERESTING PRICES EVERYWHERE.

SPECIALS IN THE SHOE ROOM:

Ladies' French Kid Button, pump sole, hand-sewed, C. S. and opera last; widths, B, C and D; sizes 1; to 3; regular, \$5; sale price, \$2 95. Ladies' Cork Sole, French Kid Button, French last, long vamp, low heel--street wear; sizes 2 to 4, E and EE; regular, \$6 50; sale, \$3 50. Misses' Fine Kid Button, spring-heel, square toe; 11 to 2; C, D and E; sale price, \$1 10. Misses' B. Calf Lace; sizes 12 to 1, for 90 cents per pair. Men's Kip Boots, single and double sole, standard screwed, reduced to \$1 75.

C. H. GILMAN, Red House, Sacramento.

SALE CONTINUED!

AUCTION SALE

LOTS IN SOUTH SACRAMENTO

---CONTINUED UNTIL--- SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14th, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK, ---AT SAME PLACE,--- NO. 519 J STREET. Between Fifth and Sixth.

The auction held Thursday was a grand success, 40 lots being sold. We know of a number who wanted to buy lots, but could not leave their work. Consequently, we have decided to continue sale until SATURDAY EVENING to enable all who are employed through the day to attend.

The lots will be sold on same terms--10 per cent. at fall of hammer, balance of one-quarter in ten days; remaining sums in monthly installments of \$10, with interest at 7 per cent., purchaser paying taxes upon lots.

Remember Time, Saturday, February 14, 1891, at 7:30 O'clock, at 519 J Street. Seats for Ladies.

EDWARD K. ALSIP & CO., REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE, SACRAMENTO, MANAGERS OF SALE.